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If our friends who favor us with manuscripts for must in all cases send stamps for that pur pose.

Time for the Democracy to Know Itself.

So far as we have been able to observe, Democratic views as to the policy to be pursued for the party's restoration are either so vague as to be unintelligible or are hopelessly superficial. The Atlanta Journal, for example, talks of the "wholly unnecessary free silver plank." Some Democrats, it says, doubted the "wisdom, expediency or necessity" of free silver.

If necessity and expediency are the mothers of Democratic platforms, then the truly. A party is supposed to announce its principles, not because they are thought to be necessary or expedient, but because it believes in them. That dignity has gone from the Democracy, if the Atlanta Journal is the party type; and no one can deny it.

When the Democratic party met at Kansas City Free Silver was its foundation. To abandon it would have been revolution and self-condemnation. Free silver was the essential principle both of the inevitable candidate and of the crusade to which the Democratio party had committed itself when it originally adopted him. The spirit that attacked wealth, property, debts, contracts, law and order, and which was the inspiration of the Bryan movement, was expressed by free silver-Repudiation. For four years it had been the one sentiment which the Democracy cultivated. It was the party. To debate the "expediency" of it was to debate the expediency of the Democratic party.

Our Atlanta contemporary has not, if we remember rightly, been the least violent in spreading the Democratic gospel. Apparently it has not understood the nature of the business it was engaged in.

The Present Status of the Guano Isles.

We referred the other day to the case of the guano islands over which the United States Government has extended sovereignty and jurisdiction from time to time in accordance with the provisions of the Act of August 18, 1856.

In writing to THE SUN about these Islands Mr. JAMES D. HAGUE, the distinguished mining engineer, raises anew a very interesting question of fact. It has been brought up before, but public knowledge concerning it is neither full nor clear. What has become of the sovereignty and jurisdiction formerly exercised by our Government over such islands as Bakers and Jarvis, which were not only claimed by American citizens and bonded in the Treasury Department on Oct. 28, 1856, but also visited and formally taken possession of by an American warship two years later? If our sovereignty was ever terminated or renounced, when and under what conditions and by what legal authority was the territory abandoned by this Government?

Take the case of Jarvis Island, for instance, about midway between our present Hawaiian possessions and our harbor and future naval station of Pago-pago in the Samoan group. Mr. HAGUE recites the circumstances of the extension of American Jurisdiction to Jarvis in 1856, and the entry of our Government into actual possession by the formal act of Capt. Davis of the United States ship St. Mary's in 1858. He likewise points out that after about thirty years of undisputed American sovereignty Her Majesty's ship Cormorant, in 1889, took possession of Jarvis, which now figures on all maps as a British island, and is even so charted by our own Hydrographic Office.

Yet as recently as Sept. 16, 1893, the island was officially reported as "appertaining to the United States" in a list of our guano islands furnished by the First Comptroller of the Treasury to the Hon. SCOTT WIKE, Assistant Secretary of the Treasury. The furisdiction of the United States had certainly not been abandoned at that time, four years after the Cormorant's visit and the ostensible annexation of Jarvis to the British system.

The same with regard to the three score or more islands also included in this official list of 1893, some in the Pacific and some in the Caribbean. If American sovereignty and jurisdiction have in any case terminated, what was the exact date, and what was the process? The statute of 1856 recognizes the right to abandon such islands only in the following section:

" 5.578. - Nothing in this Title shall be construed as obliging the United States to retain possession of the islands, rocks or keys, after the guano shall have been removed from the same.

Formal executive action is therefore required for the withdrawal of jurisdiction, been exhausted. Mr. HAGUE says that while all or nearly all of the Pacific islands have been "practically abandoned," he does not know that any one of them has ever been formally abandoned, or has by any executive act passed out of the jurisdiction of the United States. Yet in the case of some of the Caribbean islands this formal abandonment has been recorded; as will be seen from the subjoined notice issued by the Treasury Department on Nov. 21, 1894:

" To Collectors of Customs and others. "At the request of the Secretary of State, the fol lowing named 'guanotslands,' specified in lists issued the United States, will be considered as streeten from ea'd list, and no longer included among the guano islands bonded by the United States under the Act of Aur. 18, 1856, viz Arenas, Perez, Palatas, Chie Arenas Key, Western Triangles. "Assistant Secretary."

ruary last to the Secretary of War by the the Division of Insular Affairs.

Mr. HAGUE says of the Duke of York Island, otherwise known as Atafu, which

American official list above referred to, as 885, and again on Sept. 16, 1893. The Duke of York was included in Bond No. 9, filed in the Treasury on Feb. 8, 1860, very early in the year in which Mr. HAGUE visited

that island. It will be observed that these questions of present status, interesting as they are, have nothing to do with the use made of the guano islands in our former article, the ent has apparently missed. The sixty general adoption. islands thus catalogued were unquestionably under the jurisdiction of the United States to the Constitution was adopted. We mentioned their case specifically to disprove the publication wish to have rejected articles returned, they proposition that the significant clause in all those of its religious household who are only "within the United States," but also it as a sin. If the Episcopal Church in "any place subject to their jurisdiction" was mere surplusage, or unintentional; and to show that there may be territory subject to the Jurisdiction of the United States and under their sovereignty, yet not within the United States or under the Constitution.

The Episcopal Church and Marriage and Divorce.

On Wednesday, a special committee appointed by the General Convention of the Protestant Eriscopal Church in 1898 to consider the subject of marriage and divorce original spirit of the organization has left it completed the formulation of new canons relating to them. These will be submitted to the next General Convention, which meets at San Francisco in October of next year, and there is every reason to believe that they will be adopted by it.

At present, by a canon of the Episcopal Church adopted in 1877, "the innocent party in a divorce for the cause of adultery," may be married another mate by a clergyman. Under the canons proposed by this committee, and printed elsewhere in this paper, Episcopal ministers are forbidden to marry any person who " has been, or is, the husband or the wife of any other person then living, unless the former marriage was annulled by the decree of some civil court of competent jurisdiction for cause arising before such former marriage." That is, they cannot marry people divorced for any cause, even adultery, and however innocent, during the life of the divorced mates.

The canon, it will be seen, carefully avoids the Roman Catholic extreme of making marriage a sacrament and consequently indissoluble. Such a proceeding would have been sure to give rise to heated controversy in the General Convention. The prohibition of the remarriage of the divorced by a minister is thus made simply a matter of policy and not of absolute religious obligation. This failure to give to marriage a sacramental character is made more noticeable in a subsequent canon providing for ecclesinstical penalties against the divorced who gets married, other than by an Episcopal minister. It refuses baptism, confirmation and the Holy Communion to such persons, except when they manifest repentance and separate from their new conjugal partners; with the remarkable proviso, however, that this canon shall not apply to the innocent party in a divorce for the cause of adul-

That is, while an Episcopal minister may

not marry the divorced they may get married otherwise without suffering ecclesiastiparties to a divorce suit. Practically, then, change from the present canon. Episcopal ministers may not do the marrying, but the marriages now allowed may take place this committee? Undoubtedly the powerful Judging from the advertisements divorced to act, to some extent, as a determay regret the discountenance of that Church, but, as we have seen in many instances in that society, it will not prevent especially where they invite no ecclesiastical penalties. Even the present canon has prominence who have been married to new mates after having been divorced for causes not recognized as sufficient by the Episcopal Church. They have taken advantage of divorce laws in States where diform the ceremony, they have been remarried, too, without encountering social penalties, which, if administered, would be the only sure deterrent with people willing

Moreover, a supplemental canon prois, remains untouched to a great extent.

The civil laws of all of the States of the Union, except South Carolina, allow divorce in the Philippines with his regiment. and such formal withdrawal is legally per- and most of them for various causes bemissible only when the guano deposit has sides adultery. Marriage is treated more tion as a dissoluble contract, and there is no indication, nay, no possibility that the tendency will be reversed. Nor is there any probability that the causes made sufficient for dissolution will be lessened notably. country, more especially, out of regard for ground that the purpose of marriage and | sox. the tolerability of the matrimonial condition may be defeated and destroyed by Practically, too, the vast majority of the by this Department of guano islands appertaining to divorces granted in the United States in this country, in Cuba, Porto Rico and the are obtained by wives for cruelty, deser-Moreover, Protestantism, from the time of the Reformation, has made desertion a suf- from outlying regions reached the Secre-This document, and the list of sixty or | sion of Faith puts it, "such wilful desertion | the appointments have been expected at more islands appertaining to the United as can in no way be remedied by the Church any time for some weeks. States in 1893, including Bakers and Jarvis, or civil Magistrate." In England, by a will be found by Mr. Hague on pages 15 grossly immoral law, a wife cannot get a and 16 of the report on the legal status of divorce for a husband's adultery, unless it the senior, his commission as Second Lieuour newly acquired territory made in Feb- is accompanied by desertion for two years | tenant in the First Artillery dating from Hon. CHARLES E. MAGOON, Law Officer of entitled her to a divorce a mensa et thoro;" though divorce is allowed to the husband for

It has been proved by experience that if he visited in 1860 but made no effort to the dissolution of marriage is permitted at fantry; he is an honor graduate of the Inhe visited in 1860 but made no effort to acquire, that while specially mentioned by The Sun's article it was "probably never claimed by American citizens." He will claimed by American citizens." He will and the Duke of York included in the some of justice in men is sure to lead them to make the intolerable treatment of wives a legal cause of divorce. A moventh of the Duke of York included in the some of justice in men is sure to lead them to make the intolerable treatment of wives a legal cause of divorce. A moventh of the Duke of York included in the some of justice in men is sure to lead them to make the intolerable treatment of wives a legal cause of divorce. A moventh of the Duke of York included in the some of justice in men is sure to lead them to make the intolerable treatment of wives a legal cause of divorce. A moventh of the Duke of York included in the some of justice in men is sure to lead them to make the intolerable treatment of which the Academy as Second Lieutenant in the Third Infantry in 1885, Capt. Hart. Who graduated in 1858, served first in the

been long under way in this country, appertaining to the United States on Dec. 22, but that such a law, if it could be Constitutionally passed, would be what is called "free" is inevitable; for such is the prevailing policy of the States, New York being the sole exception, if South Carolina, with no divorce law at all, is left out of the question. The Commissioners to promote uniformity in State legislation have never undertaken the impossible task of making the New York law, granting purport of which our esteemed correspond- divorce for adultery only, the model for

The Roman Catholic Church, holding marriage to be a sacrament and therefore in 1865 when the Thirteenth Amendment | indissoluble, refuses to recognize divorce for any cause, and by ecclesiastical prohibition and penalty is able to prevent it in that Amendment prohibiting slavery not faithful in their devotion. They look upon wishes to accomplish a like result. it will have to do more than forbid its clergy to marry the divorced, while relleving from ecclesiastical penalties the innocent parties to divorces for adultery. and thus virtually sanctioning such divorces. As a measure for getting rid of the "evil of divorce" the new canon is by no means effectual.

Boers Leaving the Transvaal.

Early in the Transvaal war it was said that if the British flag ever floated over the republic many hundreds of Boer families would load their ox wagons and trek hundreds of miles across the dry plains to make new homes for themselves in German Southwest Africa. The prediction is being fulfilled, and several hundreds of families have already crossed the frontier. They are following the example of several hundred of their compatriots who left the Transvaal with their herds and household belongings before the war began.

At the end of last year, according to the statistics of the Deutschen Kolonialblatt, 637 Transvaal Boers, including women and children, had arrived in German Southwest Africa. They had lost all hope that the growing troubles with the Outlanders could have a peaceful solution and, before the storm broke, they abandoned their farms and started westward to the broad region just beginning to develop. Most of them are now settled in the northern part of Great Nama Land which, German explorers say, includes a large area that may be converted into a great cattle region. The Boers already form nearly a quarter of the

white population of this German colony. South Africa is beginning to witness a repetition of the scenes in the third decade trekked far into the wilderness to get out of sight of the British flag. The trreconcilables will leave the Transvaal, though, no doubt, those who choose to remain will enjoy good government under the new regime.

The Belgian Hare Show.

No further away than the town of Chicago an exhibition is in progress which includes among its attractions Oom Paul. Terry McGovern and several other distinguished representatives whose names are well known on both sides of the ocean. The programme which bears the names of cal penalties, if they have been the innocent | the great Boer leader of South Africa and the featherweight champion of America is | was absurd and hollow on all. Can they it cannot be said that there is any radical for the Belgian Hare Show, which is to con- get back to common sense? Would they

tinue for the rest of this week. During the past few years a great deal of attention has been given in this country to without the reprobation of the Church; and | the propagation of Belgian hares, particuis not that the very ground of the com- larly in the Middle and Western States. plaints which led to the appointment of We have already thousands of them. social influence exercised by the Episcopal | breeding farms are as expensive as horse Church, more especially in the circle of farms. The winner of the first prize at society whose divorces and remarriages Chicago, Lord Bancroft, is valued by have most scandalized it, will cause its his owner at the round sum of \$2,000. refusal to solemnize the marriage of the Here are a few facts in regard to the raising and consumption of Belgian hares in rent. People who, for social reasons, pre- other countries which may startle persons fer marriage by an Episcopal elergyman, not familiar with the extent of this industry: The amount of hare meat consumed weekly in Paris exceeds 190,000 pounds. To supply the demand in Great Britain and their gratifying their inclinations, more Ireland 70,000,000 hares are required annually. In Holland and Great Britain large factories have been established for canning been scouted by men and women of social the product of the hare breeders and thou-

sands of the animals are canned weekly. Because of their remarkable fecundity care must be taken to prevent the hares from running at large, as otherwise an overproduction might result which would vorce is freest and easiest and have not been | become a rest. But although we have obdisturbed about marrying again. Although served various warnings against such misthey could get no Episcopal minister to per- fortune, in California particularly, the industry still thrives.

The Staff Appointments.

The long-standing vacancies in the staff departments have been filled at last. Capt. posed by this committee provides for an HENRY P. McCain of the Fourteenth Inepiscopal "dispensation," and thus opens the fantry, at present at Vancouver Barracks, way to a possible laxity of very grave con- is appointed Major and Assistant Adjutantsequence. The new policy, therefore, as we General, filling the vacancy caused on have said, is by no means radical, for it | Jan. 2 of this year by the promotion to does not carry with it ecclesiastical punish- Brigadier-General of Lieut,-Col. ABTHUR ment sufficient to terrorize those who meditate offence against it. The evil, if evil it teenth Infantry, succeeds to the vacancy offered to W. J. Bryan on condition of his becaused by the retirement in April of Col. WILLIAM L. VOLKMAR. Capt. KERR is now

A vacancy in the Inspector-General's Department, caused by the death in December and more by the law of Christian civiliza- of last year of Major-Gen. Lawton, Colonel in that department, is filled by the promotion of Capt. JOHN L. CHAMBERLAIN, First Artillery, now stationed at Sullivan's Island, South Carolina. Lieut. WILLIAM H. HART, Seventh Cavalry, is appointed Cap-New causes have been added in this tain and Commissary, to fill the vacancy

Lieut. HART is in Cuba. Much of the delay in filling the vacancies was due to the number of officers who ap- | SUN, other offences than adultery simply, plied for appointment. They were examined competitively where they were stationed, tion, drunkenness and neglect to provide. officers in America had to wait for those To the ghost of JOANNES he may well say: from foreign stations to arrive. The papers fleient cause, or as the Westminster Confes- tary of War some time ago, however, and

All four officers are graduates of the Military Academy. Major CHAMBERLAIN is or by other offences," which would have 1880; he graduated from the Artillery School in 1890, and during the Spanish war was ordnance officer with the rank of Major Major KERR graduated in 1881, and has served only in the Seventeenth In-

infantry, but transferred to the cavalry a

year later. As the examinations were open to the entire army, and were taken by an unusually large number of officers, the four winners have had to prove their fitness in decisive manner. They are to be congratulated on their appointments.

A Sample of Bryanity.

Probably a good many Bryanites have already begun to forget the nonsense by means of which they expected to carry the country. The whole Bryan campaign seems like a burlesque, with its disjointed and preposterous plot, its swelling bombast, its mock heroics mixed with clowning, its "property" demons and hobgoblins and its ridiculous close. Just for the sake of recalling to the Bryanites the figure they have been making, we borrow from the Kansas City Times, a journal of intense Bryanity, this description, printed on election day, of the wrongs that would be righted and the blessings that would be bestowed by the election of the Peerless:

" American homes would be what their owners could make them under a rule that insured equal chances

to all, special privileges to none.
"The paralyzing influences of centralized power would be killed, and honestly chosen men minister to our needs. The national shame of the fraudulent use of money to buy popular suffrage would be a thing of the past, and the scarlet sin of the powerful herding the weak be only a shameful memory. Out of new and kindlier conditions will come unexpected postence. The downcast may take heart again and lift themselves to better conditions by virtue of personal effort. Law courts will stand for poor and rich alike and class legislation be minimized. The crops of the nation would inure to the farmer and the increase go to the man who manipulated the plough, rather than to gambiers. Commercial life would be freed from the machinations of trusts, and the balance of trade benefiting the producers would insure commercial stability. A disorganized and demoralized army and navy would be an impossibility: for favoritism would be unknown, and the hero in homespun would have a place in the popular heart and estimation, as great as he of the sword.

"Thus, through the field of existing wrongs, would the sickle of popular fustice be thrust by WILLIAM BRYAN's election, and plecemeal the curses of unduly centralized wealth and power be removed from the American people.

Can a sane man read that without a grin? Yet it is keyed no higher than the ordinary Bryanite composition. The Bryanites painted a country black with near the Atlantic which the Germans are inequality and injustice and corruption, where the rich oppress the poor, a country of slave-owners and serfs. Everything in it was bad and getting worse. But the great magician and wonder worker, BRYAN, was to move his conjuring rod and the Trusts were to fall in pieces, everything and everybody were to be bettered and self-cooking porterhouse steak brought into the mouths of the poor. The single of this century when thousands of Boers bit of non-Bryanite color in the Missouri paper's picture is the "hero in homespun." This smacks of militarism Soldiers, however clad, are no heroes in Mr. BRYAN'8 estimation They simply "loaf about,"

Probably the Bryanites have little stomach for Bryanite talk at present. We offer the characteristic specimen given above simply to illustrate how incredibly silly, how absolutely at variance with the facts, how full of nightmares, the Bryan campaign was. It had no footing in the real world. It was a piece of Bedlam. The Bryanites went with a pack of phantoms before a people priding itself on its clear, sound and practical sense. Their canvass was wicked on some points; it know a real issue if they saw one?

When I read the London Times I feel, as a rule, that I am reading what is true - Dr. Parkhurst. About Mr. PARNELL, for example.

A citizen of Malden, Mass., Mr. H. F. Bunn, always dreaded by every mother whose child may wander into the woods alone. Mr. Bunn

third in St. Louis in 1903. For each of them Government aid is solicited, and it is interesting are the Democratic strongholds of Missouri and South Carolina, according to whose party creeds such expenditures on the part of the Federal Government used to be impossible. We think the opposition to them is right, but we wish for these three great fairs, neverthe-

Twenty thousand dollars a year is a handcoming an actor. But BRYAN will not consent. And why? Because the ghost of George, the Count Joannes, stands between him and the stage, with the faint shadow of Mayor Hall far away in the background. A lawyer never makes a good actor, and an actor never makes a successful lawyer.

A sad example of this fact is found in the cireer of the illustrious Count afor said. He was an actor and, in truth, a good one. He became a lawyer, and he was a had one. Then from the bar he returned to the stage, burdened with a heavy load of failure. His first reappearance was in "Richard caused only a few days ago by the death III." The theatre was filed with people the real or supposed welfare of wives, on the by yellow fever of Capt. MATT R. PETER- who expected to see a farce instead of a "They will be badly fooled:" said the manager to a representative of THE "the Count will play the part very well indeed for what we call a stock actor" And so he did. But in all his subsequent efforts the hard luck which follied him in jurisprudence returned to ruin him on Philippines; and the examination papers of stage. And herein lies the warning to W. J. B. "Avaunt, and quit my sight! Thy desk is briefless and thy footlights quenched. Shake not thy damned curiy wig at me! Thou canst not say that I took it!

Books and Comfort Bags Wanted for the Training ship Hartford.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: A most urgent appeal has just come to me from Chaplain R. E. Steele, U. S. N., of the U. S. S. Hartford, fo papers, magazines and comfort bags for the men on that vessel. The Hartford is a training ship has on board between 460 and 500 men. Up to Dec. 10 send to Chaplain R. E. Steele, U. S. S. Hart

OUR EQUATORIAL ISLANDS.

What Has Become of Them?

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: In an ditorial article entitled "The Lesson of the Humble Guano Islands," printed in your issue of Nov. 8, you seem to misapprehend the present political status of the islands referred to in maintaining that our sovereignty attaches to them all, that our flag is over them and that they are subject to the jurisdiction of the United States It is true that soon after the passage of the

Congressional act relating thereto, Aug. 18, 1856, a considerable number of these islands were claimed and entered upon by American citizens, who there and then acquired lawful possession and, for many years thereafter enjoyed exclusive rights of ownership under the authority and jurisdiction of the United States Government and the protection of the American flag. None of these islands so far as I know, has ever been formally abandoned by the Government or has, by any executive act, passed out from under the sovereignty or jurisdiction of the United States; but all, or nearly all, have been practically abandoned to the possession of other claimants, without objection or protest on the part of the United States Government or of any American citizens and all, with few, if any, exceptions, somehow, by hook or crook, have since passed into British possession and the British flag is floating now where our flag has been hauled down. Two of these islands, Jarvis and Baker's

(New Nantucket), present a peculiar case, in asmuch as they were not only claimed under the act of 1856 by American citizens (the American Guano Company, which gave to the State Department the proper notice of discovery and entered into the required bond), but shortly after the passage of that act, were both visited, in 1858, by the United States ship St Mary's, under the command of Capt. Davis who "took formal possession of the Islands in the name of the United States, and deposited in the earth a declaration to that effect, executed on parchment and well protected." (Ex. Doc. No. 11. Senate, Thirty-fifth Congress,

First Session, 1858) For many-probably twenty-five-years thereafter the American Guano Company held possession of these Islands, equipped them with all needed working facilities and carried on the business of exporting the guano or phosphatic deposits, of which many thousand tons were shipped. Just when and how the operations of this company ceased I am now unable to say: but both of these islands, as well as others in their neighborhood, either by sale or license or abandonment of the American owners, passed, some years ago, into the possess on of an English trading firm and thence to an English corpora-

years ago, into the possession of an English trading firm and thence to an English corporation, the Pacific Islands Company, Limited, which had been formed for the purpose of taking ever the business of said firm "as a geing concern," about Jan 1, 1897. That the deposits were not then wholly exhausted is, at least, indicated by the prospectus of the company, which states that the islands referred to then contained about 120,000 tons of guano.

It was some years before the date just named that her British Majesty's ships began to pick up all the available islands of the mid-Pacific Ocean, and in 1839, thirty-one years after the visit of the St. Marv's, when Capt. Davis took possession of Javvis Island in the name of the United States, H. M. S. Cormorant (mark the name) took possession of the same island, not only without the suggestion of a protest or hint of an objection of anybody, but, anyarently, with such acquiescent assent on the part of the United States that a naval chart of the Pacific, published some time after by the Hydrographic Office of our own Navy Department for the purpose of showing the insular possessions of various nations, expersely indicates Javvis as a British island. Since then almost every island in that part of the Pacific has been claimed as a British possession; and on the navai chart just referred to the only islands in that region which are not distinctly shown as British island. Since then almost every island in that part of the Pacific has been claimed as a British possession; and on the navai chart just referred to the only islands in that region which are not distinctly shown as British guant therefore under lease or license of the Colonial Office of the British flowernment and under the protection of the British flag.

What importance these islands may still have for their guano deposits is perhaps questionable; but their possible value as cable stations has recently come into view and may some day, demand serious consideration. This possible was a shade to some time in the Shi

on the Carolines, was formerly held to be property of Spain and, as such, in the recent unsfer of that group of islands, passed to e possession of Germany.

It has been thought possible that Strong's steamer Portland with all

thought possible that Strong's have been one of the number

have deeded by every mother whose child may wander into the woods alone. Mr. Brundisappeared in May and the remains of his body have been found in Middiesex Fells, showing that he must have fallen from a rock six or cight feet high only, and was either killed instantly or rendered helpless, so that he didd where he had fallen. Wanderers in the woods, particularly in a country in any way rocky, will always do better to take a companion.

We were told by the Democrats that with McKinhuy's election we should have an Empire. This, according to the Washington Times, is what we actually are to get:

"The Imperial Republic ordained by the American people on November the sixth, 1909, is to be brought into being on the day of Mr. McKinhuy's inauguration."

Our contemporary is right. We shell have an "Imperial Republic," but it will not be new, it will be the one founded by George Washington and his friends.

Plans are pretty well matured for three great American exhibitions. One is to be in Buffalo in 1991; another in Charleston in 1992, and a third in St. Louis in 1993. For each of them Constrained in the solidied and it is interesting.

England's Foremost Trainer on American England's Foremost Trainer on England's Foremost Trainer on England's Foremost

England's Foremost Trainer on American

Riding. From a Letter in the London Times From John Porter Now a word as to the American Jockeys' style of

riding. Is it better or worse than our own! I think. in some respects, we must admit it to be better. First, in judgment of nace, and secondly, in "wind resist-In judgment of pace they have in their school ing had better advantages than our jockeys. Their riding has been principally upon traces of measared distances, almost always level and of the same condition as to going. In America, I am informed. the train r tells the boy to do such and such a gallop n a given time. If he be a few seconds out either way he is punished or severely reprimanded. By that means he soon begins to know the pace he is going. Hence the American jockey's knowledge of pace. Here the conditions are altogether different. Horses are trained upon downs of an undulating atthe, so that it would be impossible to work upon the

As regards "wind resistance," when I was a boy I was told to take short hold of my reins, to stand up in my stirrups, to lean forward and keep my hands down. That was the old style of riding. The modern style has been to ride with a long rein, long stirrups and an upright posture, thus throwing the whole weight on that part of the horse least able to carry it It may be more elegant and picturesque, but is it the right style for racing purposes? Certainly not common sense wi'l tell you that. How would a racing cyclist get on in an upright position? They will tell you that the difference between a stooping and an unright position would make more than a hundred yards difference in a mile. Why should not this apply in riding a racehorse? Then, again, the old school of jockeys rode in tight breeches and jackets. The modern school wear loose pegiop breeches and pose jackets. All these things, taken together, if there be anything in "wind pressure," tend to retain the horse and should be avoided. I was talking the other day to a gentleman on this question, and he taid me that he once rowed in an eight-oared boat which carried a fiag ghout a foot square denoting the club to which the boat belonged. He said the difference between carrying that small flag and not carry-

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-SIE I read with much faterest a day or two ago in THE SUN the letter of Mr. Radford referring to the restoration of the moose to the Adirondacks. I am in sympathy with his project and hope his plans may meet with necess. It is a pity these splendid creatures have been killed off and driven away from our northern wilder ness. The buffalo has disappeared from the Far West, but few caribou remain anywhere. Moose are much less plentiful than formerly, and we will act wisely if we restore this giant of the woods to our beautiful A. W. GLEASON. NEW YORE, Nov. 18.

ICE TRUST HEARING PRIVATE.

The Governor Gives Van Wyck's Accuser Until Tuesday to Submit a Statement.

ALBANY, Nov. 15 .- J. Noble Hayes, attorney for the New York World in its charges filed with Gov. Roosevelt against Mayor Van Wyck in connection with the Ice Trust, upon which Mayor Van Wyck from office, held an hour's conference to-day with the Governor and Attorney-General Davies. It was expected that the conference would be a public one, but at the request of Mr. Hayes the Governor listened

o his statement in private. It is for the Governor to determine whether the case so far made out by the World warrants him in dismissing the charges or appointing a special commissioner to take testimony on

a special commissioner to take testimony on the charges, as was done in the charges filed against District Attorney Asa Bird Gardiner. The Attorney-General advised the Governor that the World's evidence was not sufficient to warrant the appointing of a commissioner, and the conference to-day was to ascertain if the World had weightler evidence to offer. Unless it has, the charges will be dismissed. Regarding the conference, tooy. Roosevelt said: "Mr. Hayes has come before me this morning, stating that he is now retained by the World as equinsel in this case. I have had an informal discussion with Mr. Hayes and the Attorney-General of the case. But as I desire to go over Mr. Hayes's statement with particular care. I have requested Mr. Hayes will submit this statement to me, if possible, by next Tuesday."

The Governor said further: "In view of certain statements that have appeared. I shall make public next Monday a statement of the history of the case so far. This statement will, of course, have nothing to do with the decision on the case itself."

tiring President of the Federation, Mrs. William Tod Helmuth of New York city. The presentation speech was made by Miss Anna Maxwell Jones of Saratoga.

Another feature was the resignation of Mrs. Clarence Burns of New York city, as chairman of the Industrial School Committee after she had read a report on the work of attempting to secure the establishment of a State Industrial school for girls. Mrs. Burns was not satisfied with the support given this scheme by the Federation. A bill to establish this school falled to pass the last Legislature. The Federation nevertheless renewed in a resolution its belief in the establishment of such an institution.

This afternoon the Governor and Mrs. Roosevelt gave a reception at the Executive Mansion

This afternoon the Governor and Mrs. Roosevelt gave a reception at the Executive Mansion in honor of the delegates to the convention.

The topics of to-day's papers were "Music," by Miss Laura Sedgwick Collins of New York, and "Civics," by Mrs. James Scrimgeour of the Health Protective Association of Brocklyn. There were many participants in the discussion of each question. There were also discussions on child study and the home law, the preservation of birds, the preservation of the Palisades, and the preservation of pine forests. To-night the officers of the Federation tendered a reception at the Hotel Tenfyck to the delegates. The convention will close to-morrow. lose to-morrow

"QUI FACIT" STUMPED FRIEND.

E Pluribus Unum" His Limit in Latin, He Admite in Court.

Lawyers Job E. Hedges and Emanuel Friend appeared as counsel on opposite sides before Magistrate Brann in the Jefferson Market court yesterday. The question was raised whether the defendant could be held responsible for what another man had done in his

name.
"Qui facit per alium facit per se," quoted
the Magistrate.
"No, that is not so," expostulated Friend.
"I protest. It does not apply in this case, at "Oh, come down Friend." Hedges inter-rupted. "You must admit that you do not know a thing about the meaning of those words."

words. "You have got me there," eald Friend smil-ingly. "I have to confess that 'e pluribus unum constitutes my limit."

Ocean Disasters to Paddle-Wheel Steamers. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Within the past few days thirty-five dead bodies have been cast up by the sea on a rocky stretch of the Novia Scotla coast near the town of Yarmouth, the result of a frightful marine disaster

on Saturday. Nov. 10, in which the steamer

authorities intrusted with the enforcement of

authorities intrusted with the enforcement of these laws the responsibility for these catastrophes manifestly belongs.

The City of Monticello was an iron hulled side wheeled steamer about thirty-four years old, and her routs, which included some of the routhest waters on the Atlantic seabourd, extended from Halliax, N. S., to yarmouth, N. S., and from there to St. John, N. B., across the Bay of Fundy. The cabins of this steamer were not stout enough to resist the ouslaught of the waves, she sprung a leak, and finally broke in two and sank, and yet this boat carried a certificate issued by the examiner of hulls at Halfax. I secall a personal experience on the old principal address.

tenner which previously ran on the old stenner which previously ran on the same route, when the cab n was nearly carried away and shipwreck narrowly averted. It is criminal that such boats are permitted to run, and thus jeopard so many human lives.

Our correspondent is right. Paddle-wheel steamers should be forbidden on ocean routes of any length, or the rules for their construc-

tion should be radically revised. Mr. Choate's Address on Abraham Linco'n.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: It seems to me that your criticism of the paragraph of Mr. Choate's address on Abraham Lincoln, delivered at Edinburgh, wherein he commented on the great President's tender letter to a widow who had given the lives of her five sons to the cause of the country, while entirely correct from a discernible point of view, is unjust to Mr. Choate by reason of a misconception of the underlying thought of the speaker. That thought, as I read it. was to liken "the sympathy and human love and kindness" of Mr. Lincoln to those qualities of a woman.

Surely there could be no disparagement of Lincols n such a comparison! To point that thought to the minds of a British audience, Mr. Choate took for a representative woman the illustrious sovereign, most revered of all women by those to whom he spoke.
Only this and nothing more. So far as any thought occurring to Mr. Choate's mind, or to that of any other same person, of intending to measure Lincoln's power of expression in the language of genuine feeling" with that of Queen Victoria, without dis paragement to her, that is too absurd to be enter tained, for Mr. Choate knows and would be the first to maintain that Abraham Lincoln was the incarnation of genuine feeling and the master of its expres

Bryan and Populism to Go On

BROOKLYN, N. Y., Nov. 14.

From the Chicago Record.

LINCOLN. Neb., Nov. 12.—Nebraska Democrats are already recovering from defeat and are gathering their forces for another spring. They are planning for a campaign two years hence, and are looking for the strongest man to run for Governor. That man will be William Jennings Bryan if his consent can be

"Undoubtedly the strongest and most po in the Democratic party in Nebraska is William J. Bryan. The Populist party will continue to be important factor in our State politics, and I believe all of them would be glad tosupport Bryan.

secured. Henry Blum, a prominent Omaha Demo

crat, explained this here to-night in the following

From the Atlanta Journal. As almost everybody takes a cheerful view of th business situation and business prospects and as general confidence is the best guarantee of good times, it seems perfectly safe to predict that prosperity will its origin here.

FUTURE OF THE MOODY SCHOOLS. Denial That the Rev. G. Campbell Morgan Is

EAST NORTHFIELD, Mass., Nov. 15 .- Rumors have been circulated recently to the effect that the Rev. G. Campbell Morgan, pastor of the New Court Congregational Church, was based an application for the removal of London, has been invited by persons in authority to come to this country and take charge of the Moody schools, becoming, so far as possible, the successor of the late Dwight L. Moody, and succeeding Mr. Moody's eldest son, W. R. Moody, as the head of the work

begun by the famous evangelist A. P. Fitt, who married Mr. Moody's only daughter and who was selected by him during his last sickness as one of the leaders of the Northfield extension movement, made the following statement yesterday in regard to the matter.

"There have been many erroneous reports circulated. There is to be no change whatever in relation to the management of the schools. They are to continue on the same lines as in the past and under the same manage

convention of the Sate Federation of the listory of the case itself."

Loving Cup Presented to Mrs. W. Tod Helmuth, the Retiring President.

Albany, Nov. 15.—The delegates to the annual convention of the Sate Federation of Women's Clubs balloted to-day for officers to serve until 1902. The result of the Sate Federation of a massive silver loving cup to the returns of the Albany, Nov. 15.—The result of the Balloting will be announced to-morrow. One of the features of to-day's sessis a was the presentation of a massive silver loving cup to the returns of the Moody will give him. or has already whether the silver has the summer. We have not feel estention to considerable time in Switzerland Considerable time in Switzerland The desire to the features was the resentation of Mrs. W. Tod Monday as made by Miss Anna Maxwell Jones of Saratoga.

A hother feature was the resignation of Mrs. Carrence Burns of New York city, as chairman of the Industrial School Committee after she had read a report on the work of attempting to secure the establishment of a State industrial school for girls. Mrs. Burns, was not proved the same under the same manage ment, will R. Moody used in the past and under the same manage ment, will R. Moody is to remain as the head of the Moody work in every particular. He will now the new the will and the will now the suiter the assumer and the will and that the an beacured. He is now in Great Britain, meeting the old friends of his father, getting in touch with the younger and considerable the area of the will him the He will have the assistance of the asset men above to indice some of the strain, meeting the old friends of his father, getting in touch with the younger and coming men, and of course they are getting acquired with him. He will have feel with him. He will have possible way with the Northfield entersion to the wine and of the Heavist of the strain ment will of course the season of the Albany. The delegates to the history of the case so far. This statement will, of course the will be with

JUSTICE FOR SEAMEN.

Legal Ald Society Seeks to Make New York a Star Among Ports of the World.

There was a meeting of the Legal Aid Society yesterday afternoon at the Chamber of Commerce to see what could be done to raise money to carry on the work of the Seaman's Branch Mr. Arthur von Briesen who presided said that \$6,000 a year was needed for the work of upholding the rights of the sailors. Mr. Clark H. Abbott, counsel of the Seaman's Branch, said that he had had 5,000 cases in the last year and that many of his sailor clients were sent to him by the foreign Consuls and the United States Marshals and Shipping Commissioners. And one sailor, who had secured justice through the efforts of the society, had

justice through the efforts of the society, had sent along 276 more who were in trouble.

Seth Low said that if he had to limit his philanthropic work to one object he would select the Legal Aid Society as the beneficiary. Because, he added, this society not only helps by giving direct assistance but it creates and fosters and revives among the poor and the ignorant the idea that there is justice for them as well as for others.

"Let us make New York, he said, a synonym for just and upright treatment for the sailors, let us make it a favorite port for the seamen of all nations, and by so doing we will not only secure justice for the sailor, but will aid not a little in maintaining the commercial supremacy of our city."

Bishop Potter said that foreign countries get their impressions of our civilization from our traders and sailors, and that unfortunately the sailors were as a rule of a vagrant and inferior class of men. The work of the Legal Aid Boclety for seamen would bring about a change for the better by making it known that sailors will get just treatment affoat and ashore and thus attracting to the ships a better class of young men. A committee of five will be appointed soon to device ways and means for securing the desired fund.

LOCOMOTIVES FOR SOUTH AFRICA.

The Schenectady Works Have Nearly Completed the First of an Order for Ten. SCHENECTADY, Nov. 15 .- The Schenectady Locomotive Works have about completed the est of an order of ten freight locome Coincident with this wreck is the loss of the for the Cape Government, South Africa. Th steamer Portland with all on board some Baldwin Works of Philadelphia, having part time since under similar conditions, and again of the contract, are building the passenger entime since under similar conditions, and again the questions arise, why did this disaster occur, and on whom is the responsibility to be placed?

Both of these steamers were manned by brave and competent efficers and crews, but bravery and efficiency will not avail in a battle with the elements with boats absolutely unseaworthy, whose hulls and timbers have been worn and weakened by long years of service.

Laws for the protection of human life have been made governing such cases, and to the authorities intrusted with the enforcement of authorities intrusted with the enforcement of

University of Michigan's Homospathio Bos-ANN ARROR, Mich., Nov. 15 -The new Homes opathic Hospital of the University of Michigan was occupied to-day and filled with patients Hospital. The formal opening will take place in the first week of December and will be the occasion for a great gathering of homosopaths from all parts of the country. Dr. Charles E. Walton of Cincinnati, President of the American Institute of Homosopathy, will make the principal address.

The Manila Monument. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Allow me to congratulate you upon the common sense of your editorial in this morning's issue entitled 'In memory of Manila and Dewey."

In place of the present arch, why not erect a stately column at some conspicuous junction of avenues. As for the material to be used, let it be granite, taken from the hills that nestle at the foot of the stately Kearsarge, the mountain queen of the lovely North Conway meadows and godmother to our stately battleship. New YORK, Nov. 15. G. S. O.

Our Girle.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: A question just now agitating the public mind and for some time uppermost in mine is: Have the daughters gotten away from the mothers, or have the mothers left the daughters to domestic oblivion, or is it the bicycle that has distanced old-fashioned home discipline in them both?

A few years ago the mothers in a hotel at a seaside resort where I was also a guest used to daily, it seemed to me a large majority of them, mount their wheels and betake themselves off in the afternoon, and it appeared to me as if but few came back in time for dinner. It got to be a standing loke how the husband used to put the children to bed.

I made note, too, of swarms, yes, packs, of young and guileless girls, real girlish innocence written on their pretty faces at an age, it seemed to me, when their mothers ought to have been braiding up their hair and putting them to bed, or anyway having them close by them, for they usually came after dark, wheeling in from dear knows where or from how far. They usually came in bands of two or three; some of them I particularly noticed and saw come again and again without chaperon or mother. But seems or eatures, by accident of birth, men, old in sin and the ways of the world, were there lying in wait for them—much I saw to remember and deplore, as probably did the girls mothers—afterward.

In any event, is it the mothers or the daughters, or the bicycle and its freedom, or am I only

256 WEST EIGHTY-FOURTH ST., Nov. 14.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Str. Permit an admiring reader to state that the word "St'boy," about which you write so entertainingly in your issue of to-day, comes direct from old Ireland, whence most good things in the way of wit and humor come. It is nothing more than a contraction of "That's the boy!" or "That's the good boy!" and, as you observe, is generally used when urging a dog on to fight "Stubboy" is doubtless a corruption which has had